

L 29279-66

ACC NR AP6019319

the Po and Te derivatives by chromatography, because the  $R_f$  values of the two compounds were practically the same. For the separation of the other derivatives, distribution chromatography on paper was applied, using suitable mixtures of solvents. The alpha-activity of Po<sup>210</sup> and the beta and gamma-activities of Te<sup>127</sup> were then determined on the chromatograms. Bromination and iodination of Te(Po)(p-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> to prepare the dihalides Te(Po)(p-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)Hal<sub>2</sub> was carried out by means of Te(p-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Hal (Hal = Br, I) in a benzene solution; treatment of Te(Po)(p-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> with Br<sub>2</sub> or I<sub>2</sub> resulted in an impoverishment of crystals of the mixed compound in the organometallic derivative of Po because of the low tendency of the latter to crystallize. To convert Te(Po)(p-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> to the difluoride, Bi(p-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>F<sub>2</sub> was applied in an analogous reaction. The  $R_f$  value of every Po and Te compound prepared was determined for the solvents used in the chromatographic analysis. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table. [JPRS] O

SUB CODE: 07, 18 / SUBM DATE: 15May64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 C.C.

*Levchenko, B.*

27-58-3-8/17

AUTHOR: Levchenko, B., Senior Master

TITLE: Rolling Press Workers Learn a Second Profession (Val'tsov-shchiki izuchayut vtoruyu professiyu)

PERIODICAL: Professional'noye Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1958, # 3,  
page 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The work being done by graduates of Labor Reserve Education-al Institutions often includes the repair of machine tools and devices. Therefore, "training in repair brigades" was added to the teaching program, in order to instruct rolling press operators in basic fitting operations.

Information is given on experiences in this field by the Industrial School of Metallurgists # 47 of the Sverdlovsk Oblast'. There were some difficulties due to the lack of skilled master-instructors. Seminars were organized to train rolling press masters in special courses in fitting. A 192 hour course of instruction is now being given in workshops, during which time the apprentices are trained in basic fitting operations so that they are able to carry out equipment repair work.

Card 1/2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000929430003-1

'Rolling Press Workers Learn a Second Profession

ASSOCIATION: Remeslennoye uchilishche metallurgov # 47, Sverdlovskaya oblast' (The Industrial School of Metallurgists # 47, Sverdlovsk Oblast')

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

L 32677-66

ACC NR: AT6013442 (N., A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0075/0081

AUTHORS: Levchenko, B. A.; Danilov, V. V.; Shekhovtsov, A. F.; Petikov, N. F.

ORG: Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Effect of the water flow character in a cooling system of a tractor engine  
block on the temperature field of its lower plateSOURCE: Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya (Internal combustion engines), no. 1, Kharkov,  
Izd-vo Khar'k. univ., 1965, 75-81TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, thermodynamics, cooling system, engine cooling/ SMD-7  
engine, SMD-14 engine

ABSTRACT: A transparent model of the block and cylinder head of an SMD engine was created for the purpose of establishing the nature of the flow of water in the cooling system. The head parts and water jacket of the engine were designed to be separable. This permitted the study of the effect of the construction of elements of the water jacket on the thermal condition of the block. A combined method of visual and photographic observations was used in studying the nature of the water flow. Thermometric instrumentation and methods were those of B. A. Levchenko (Temperaturnoye sostayaniye golovki dvigatelya SMD-7. Trudy KhPI, t. 40, vyp. 2, Izd-vo KhGU, 1962). System loads were defined in terms of the water circulation cycling rate. Test

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ACC NR: AT6013442

measurements included the variation of the thermal state of the engine block and cylinder head with the system load, temperature drop along the perimeter of the valve seats, as well as the block temperature variation as a function of the efficiency of the water pump. Three diesel engines, the SMD-7 test model, an SMD-7 production model, and an SMD-14 model, are compared in a relatively wide operating range. Certain recommendations for improving cooling system effectiveness are included. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 21/

SUBM DATE: 20Apr65/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 BLG

that application of a 0.3-1 mm layer of enamel with a thermal conductivity coefficient of 0.2-0.7 kcal/m·hr·deg reduces the temperature in the zone of the upper piston ring

Card 1/2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000929430003-1"

ACC NR: AT7008328

by 6-23%. This results in an increase in the energy of exhaust gases, thus improving the efficiency of turbosupercharging. Calculations for exhaust valves in the SMD-7 engine show analogous results. Tests of valves coated with a 0.4 mm layer of enamel with a thermal conductivity coefficient of 0.39 kcal/m·hr·deg showed a temperature reduction by 49°C in the center of the valve under rated operating conditions. On the basis of the results, the following optimum parameters are recommended for enamel coating of components in diesel engines of the SMD type: enamel thermal conductivity—0.2-0.7 kcal/m·hr·deg; enamel thickness—0.5-1.0 mm. Further work is needed to develop enamels with a low coefficient of thermal conductivity which adhere well to the alloys used for pistons and valves in tractor diesel engines. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: [11,13, 21] SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929430003-1"

LEVCHENKO, B.D.

Plenary session of the Directive Board of the Medico-legal Society.  
Sud.-med. ekspert. 8 no.2:55 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

LEVCHENKO, B.D., kand.med.nauk

"Forensic obstetrics" [in German] by H. Naujoks. Reviewed by B.D.  
Levchenko. Akush.i gin. 35 no.4:125-127 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)  
(OBSTETRICS) (NAUJOKS, H.)

LEVCHENKO, B. L.

LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzhener.

Work on speeding up steam turbine starting. Energomashinostroyenie  
3 no.9:8 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)  
(Steam turbines)

TRET'YAKOV, P.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.

Studying heat conditions in turbine casings with heated parts.  
Energomashinostroenie 5 no.3:1-7 Mr'59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Steam turbines)

PAGE 1 BOOK EXPOSITION

SO/4017

Long-distance communication system. Other technical-energy information  
is independently developed by Research Bureau 1, Soviet Union.  
Soviet (Russian) Communications of the Committee of Science and Culture,  
Soviet Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia, 1960. 483 p. (Series:  
Soviet Space, No. 6) Edition 812. Printed. 3,200 copies printed.

Sponsored Agent: N.D. Sverdlovsk Research Institute. Translation by V. V. Yashko  
Surveyor: V. V. Yashko

Author: Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ed. of  
V. V. Yashko. Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ed. of

Yuri A. S. Kostylev. Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ed. of

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Yuri A. S. Kostylev. Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ed. of

Yuri A. S. Kostylev. Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ed. of

Card 6/21

LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.

Simulating stressed state of the binding of moving blades of  
steam and gas turbines. [Trudy] LMZ no.6:355-361 '60.  
(MIRA 13:12)

(Blades)

LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.

Investigating the self-compensation of piping by model test. [Trudy]  
IMZ no. 6:362-372 '60. (MIRA 13:1?)

(Steam pipes--Testing)

83328

S/096/60/000/010/002/022

E194/E184

26.2/20

AUTHORS: Tret'yakov, P.G. (Candidate of Technical Sciences) and  
Levchenko, B.L. (Engineer)

TITLE: Temperature tests on a high-pressure turbine of the  
Leningrad Metal Works

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1960, No 10, pp 22-27

TEXT: In order to cut down the time required to start up turbines from the cold it is necessary to study the temperature distribution in the stator and rotor during steady state and transient conditions. Accordingly, the works laboratory has been testing turbines since 1953, paying particular attention to temperature distribution. Considerable experience has been gained of the temperature distribution in turbines during starting-up and cooling. The tests may be considered in two stages; the first was study of the main relationships of temperature change in turbines during starting and stopping, and the second was the application of various methods of altering the temperature distribution so as to control the heating and cooling of turbines. The test equipment used is described, particularly the general construction of the thermocouples used. Thermocouples were installed on the rotors and stators. a  
Card 1//

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S/096/60/000/010/002/022  
E194/E184

Temperature Tests on a High-Pressure Turbine of the Leningrad Metal Works

considerable proportion of them being of the flanged joints. In the first stages of the tests between 300 and 400 thermocouples were used on the turbine, but later this number was reduced and it is now considered sufficient to make measurements at about 100 points on the stator and 50 on the rotor. The method of measuring clearances inside the turbine is briefly explained. Tests have been made after overnight shutdown for 6-8 hours, and week-end shutdown of 30-36 hours and also from the cold. The factory starting instructions were obeyed at first and then accelerated starts were made. The test results are reviewed; most of them have been previously published in this journal in the last two or three years. A cold turbine does not heat up much whilst the barring gear is in use and a hot one even cools down. Therefore, this period should be reduced as far as possible. The period during which the load is raised from 5 to 50% is particularly important as it is then that the greatest temperature differences occur. When the forward glands are shrunk onto the turbine shaft the most dangerous temperature difference is that between the glands and the shaft underneath them. If this

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Temperature Tests on a High-Pressure Turbine of the Leningrad Metal Works

exceeds 70 °C damage to the turbine may result. In general, the rotor heats up faster than the stator and so expands more, particularly if the stator is not well lagged. In this respect the relative masses of rotor and stator are most important and where this ratio has been upset, as in a turbine with very heavy flanges, operating difficulties have been experienced. As a result of the work accelerated starting conditions were developed which greatly reduced the starting times of the turbines. It was shown that further acceleration of the starting could not be achieved without using some other construction than shrinking on for the labyrinth glands, and this construction has been avoided in new designs. The main difficulties of starting are then transferred from the rotor to the stator and in particular thermal stresses are set up in the flanges and studs. However slow the start, the inside surfaces of the flanges always heat up faster than the outside and accordingly it was decided to heat the outsides of the flanges. Various arrangements for steam and electric heating of the flanges and studs are illustrated schematically in Fig 1. Graphs of changes in Card 3/4

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E19<sup>4</sup>/E18<sup>4</sup>

## Temperature Tests on a High-Pressure Turbine of the Leningrad Metal Works

temperature and temperature differences over the width of the flange during identical starts with and without heating are plotted in Fig 2, and it will be seen that heating is a very effective means of equalising the temperature distribution. By heating the flanges the starting time of one type of turbine could be reduced by a factor of 2-3 (see Fig 3). In the light of this work modern turbines are provided with heating of flanges and studs as a matter of course (see Fig 4). Electrical heating has also been tried: it is simple and easy to control and can more readily be applied to existing turbines than steam heating; though electrical heating is effective in reducing temperature differences it is not quite so good as steam, as will be seen from the temperature difference curves plotted in Fig 5. Study of turbine cooling showed that during shutdown the lower part of the frame cools the most rapidly so that a temperature difference is set up between the upper and lower parts, causing temperature strains (see Fig 6). If it is necessary to start the turbine whilst it is in this condition, it may be damaged. Accordingly, arrangements were made to heat the lower part of the

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E194/E184

Temperature Tests on a High-Pressure Turbine of the Leningrad Metal Works

frame electrically, and tests have shown that when such electrical heating is used it is possible to prevent the rapid cooling of the lower part of the frame (see Fig 7) and consequently to avoid the temperature strains. More uniform cooling is also achieved by improving the thermal insulation of the lower part. Analysis of test results has shown that there are a number of places at which temperature measurements can be made which will give good general guidance about the temperature condition of the turbine as a whole. Consequently, arrangements are now made to make measurements of this kind and to provide readings on the control panel. New methods of measuring stresses and clearances are being developed which will improve the effectiveness of the tests. The extensive experimental material available should make it possible to develop theoretical methods of calculating the heating and cooling of the turbines. It is first important to determine limiting conditions directly from experiment and to apply these in conjunction with modern computing techniques to assess temperature effects during the design stage of turbines.

Card 5/6

44

LEVCHENKO, B. L., inzh.

Testing the VK-50-3 turbine under operating conditions. Energo-  
mashinostroenie 6 no. 4; 30 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Steam turbines--Testing)

TRET'YAKOV, P.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.

Temperature testing of high-pressure turbines manufactured  
by the Leningrad Metalworking Plant. Teploenergetika 7 no.10:  
22-27 O '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod.  
(Leningrad--Turbines--Testing)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929430003-1

LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.

Variations in the steam temperature and load in the operation of  
steam turbines. Elek. sta. 31 no.12:37-41 D '60. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Steam turbines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929430003-1"

LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.

Temperature field of the casing of an electrically heated  
high-pressure turbine. Energomashinostroenie 7 no.7:24-27  
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Turbines)

S/114/62/000/009/002/003  
E194/E435

AUTHOR: Levchenko, B.L., Engineer

TITLE: The use of carborundum heaters in tightening large flange-bolts on turbines

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, no.9, 1962, 34

TEXT: The process of tightening holding-down bolts of 140 and 165 mm diameter in flanged joints of steam turbines is facilitated by heating the bolts. The Laboratoriya parovykh turbin (Steam Turbine Laboratory) of the LMZ has developed heaters which can be made up at a power station from carborundum rods type KHM8-25 (KNMV-25) heated by a supply from a welding transformer. The heater is inserted into the bore of the bolt, which is specially enlarged to 35 mm diameter. The heater temperature rises to 1200°C but the temperature of the bolt bore, which is heated by radiation, does not exceed 550°C. A bolt type M165 can be heated in 25 minutes, M140 in 20 minutes and M120 in 12 minutes, the rate of heating is limited by the temperature stresses in the bolt bore approaching the yield point. By using a number of heaters on groups of bolts a large turbine cylinder joint can be loosened or tightened in 2 to 3 hours.

Card 1/1

LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.

Study of the starting operation of the VK-50-3 turbine.  
Elek. sta. 33 no.5:14-19 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Steam turbines)

LEVCHENKO, B. L., inzh.

Start of steam turbines. Energomashinostroenie 8 no. 12:44-46  
(MIRA 16:1)  
D '62.

(Steam turbines)

S/096/63/000/004/001/010  
E194/E455

AUTHOR: Leychanko, B.I., Engineer  
TITLE: Starting tests on turbine type K-100-90  
PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no.4, 1963, 2-7  
TEXT: Starting tests were made on turbine type K-100-90 (100 MW, 90 atm, 535°C, 3000 rpm) because it had certain novel constructional features, notably redesigned hot-end labyrinth gland, single-row regulating stage, use of new types of steel and use of semi-flexible coupling between hp and lp cylinders instead of the usual spring-type couplings. Both steam and electrical heating of flanges and holding-down bolts are provided. Tests were made from hot, warm and cold conditions (corresponding over 65 hours respectively). Numerous thermocouples were fitted and expansion measurements plotted and differences in the rates of the turbine were measured. In tests of cooling curve was first the turbine warmed up whilst running up to speed and running light. The main stop-valve and regulating valve heat up very quickly (6 and 9°C/min respectively). The turbine rotor goes on expanding during light running. The turbine is heated intensively on  
Card 1/3

S/096/63/000/004/001/010

E194/E455

Starting tests on turbine ...

loading up to 20 MW, with considerable temperature differences in hp cylinder flange joints. Since the temperature difference in the metal is greatest at 20 MW, this load should be picked up gradually with some delay in the 5 to 10 MW range. Beyond 20 MW, the rate of application of load may be increased and beyond 60 MW it may be accelerated still further. In starting from the warm condition, the stop and regulating valves heat up at 4.2 and 8°C per min respectively. The hp cylinder began to heat up only after 2400 rpm had been reached; its rate of heating did not exceed 1.5°C per minute and temperature differences started to appear in the flanges. It is concluded that the rate of picking-up speed is governed by heating of the stop and regulating valves; the turbine should not be kept running light because the consequence after about 20 minutes is that the rate of heating of the stop and regulating valves drops. The fastest starts were made from the hot condition after the turbine had been shut down for 7.25 hours when the maximum stop valve temperature was 400°C and that of the turbine flanges 383°C. Speed was picked up in 15 minutes; in a further 10 minutes the machine was synchronized and 40 minutes

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E194/E455

Starting tests on turbine ...

later loaded to 100 MW. On the basis of the test results recommendations are made concerning starting-up speed and may be summarized as follows: After shut-down of up to 2 hours, pick up speed and synchronize in 20 minutes, reach full-load after 1 hour. In starting from the hot condition, pick up speed and synchronize in 40 minutes, reach full load after 2 hours. From the warm condition, synchronize at 1 hour and pick up load gradually at first, reaching full-load in 3.75 hours. From the cold, run up to speed gradually in 80 minutes, synchronize at 90 minutes, pick up load very gradually at first and accelerate later to reach full load in 5 hours. These times could be cut by providing additional heating for the flanges. There are 7 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy metallicheskij zavod  
(Leningrad Metal Works)

Card 3/3

LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.; MAKHOVKO, Yu.Ye., inzh.

Tubular heaters for tightening large threaded joints. Energomashin-  
nostroenie 9 no.11:33-34 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.; SHVETS, V.N., inzh.

Start of a 50 M2. block by steam with sliding parameters.  
Teploenergetika 10 no.1:2-8 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Leningradskiy metallichесkiy zavod imeni Stalina i Yuzhnoye  
otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii i  
ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey.  
(Electric power plants)

LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.

Trail runs of the K-100-90 turbine. Teploenergetika 10 no.4:2-7  
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Leningradskiy metallichесkiy zavod.  
(Steam turbines—Testing)

LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.; ROMANCHIK, K.K., inzh.

Tightening of large threaded units of steam turbines using carborundum  
heaters. Elek. sta. 34 no.11:35-38 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

TRUBILOV, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; PROKHOPOV, S.A., inzh.; LEVCHENKO,  
B.L., inzh.; ROMANCHIK, K.K., inzh.

Change of the axial gaps of the VK-100-6 turbine during its  
operation. Teploenergetika 11 no.3:61-66 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy teplotekhnicheskiy  
institut i Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod im XXII s"yezda  
KPSS.

LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.; MIKHAYLOV, A.A., inzh.

Start of PVK-200-1 turbines in hot state. Teploenergetika  
(MIRA 17:5)  
11 no.5:2-5 Mr'64.

1. Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod imeni XXII s"yezda  
Komunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.

LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.; NEKHENDZI, Ye.Yu., inzh.; ROMANCHIK, K.K.,  
inzh.; KHASINA, E.A., inzh.

Study of tightening stresses in turbine pins using high-  
temperature tensiometers. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.5:37-  
39 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

LEVCHENKO, B.L., inzh.; LISTVINSKIY, G.Kh.

Stresses in the walls of steam turbine units during heating.  
(MIRA 18:2)  
Energomashinostroenie 10 no.12:34-37 D '64.

38192  
S/669/60/000/C02/001/004  
5295/0309

4.3280

AUTHORS:

Mizyuk, L.Ya., Gol'dgefter, V.I. and Levchenko, D.G.

TITLE:

Follow-up type phase-shifter devices for obtaining  
an assigned shift over a frequency band

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut  
avtomatiki i.elektrometrii. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol'  
i elektricheskiye izmereniya, no. 2, 1960, 21 - 33

TEXT:

The wide-band features of existing phase-shifting  
devices are reviewed and are shown to be inadequate for use in measur-  
ing networks. The adoption of follow-up techniques is suggested, where-  
by the phases of the output and input signals of a phase-shifting de-  
vice are compared by a phase indicator, whose output voltage provides,  
for a departure of the phase shift from its assigned value, an error  
signal. After amplification and processing, the error signal acts on a  
control parameter of the phase shifter in such a manner as to reduce  
the phase shift to the value required. The principle is illustrated by  
the example of a quadrature phase-shifting device consisting of a bridge

Card 1/2

S/669/60/CCC/CC2/CC1/CC4  
D295/D309

Follow-up type phase-shifter devices ...

circuit, whose control element is a photo-resistor. The error signal feeds the filament of a lamp illuminating the photo-resistor. Design formulas for such a system are worked out in detail by proceeding from the characteristic of the photo-resistor and ending up with an expression for the residual phase shift error. The band covered (a frequency ratio of about 6) is further extended by frequency-controlled jumps. Likewise variations of the capacitance in another arm of the bridge. A prototype, covering the frequency intervals 100 - 600 and 500 - 3000 c/s, has been assembled and tested giving  $\leq 0.5^\circ$  phase error, 5 % output voltage error,  $\pm 20\%$  permissible mains-voltage variation and  $\leq 2$  sec. transient duration. The extension to wide-band phase-shifting devices with adjustable phase shift is discussed. There are 7 figures.

X

Card 2/2

LIVCHENKO, D.G.

Passage of two harmonic signals with multiple frequency through  
a nonlinear active three-terminal network. Trudy Inst. avtom.  
i elektronika, SO AN SSSR no.10:48-55 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

LEVCHENKO, D.G.; KOTYUK, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.;  
SHALINA, L.V., red.

[Two-frequency inductive electric prospecting apparatus]  
Apparatura dvukhchastotnoi induktivnoi elektrorazvedki.  
Novosibirsk, Red.-izdatel'skii otdel Sibirs'kogo otd-niya  
AN SSSR, 1964. 92 p. (MIRA 18:3)

ALAKOZ, A.K.; GOL'DGEFTER, V.I.; LEVCHENKO, D.G.

Semiconductor electrothermometer for temperature measurement in a  
submembranous space. Med. prom. 14 no.8:47-49 Ag '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

(THERMOMETERS AND THERMOMETRY, MEDICAL)

KOTYUK, A.F.; LEVCHENKO, D.G.; PAS'KO, E.V.; SHTAMBERGER, G.A.;  
KARANDEYEV, K.B., otv. red.; VYALYKH, A.M., tekhn. red.

Apparatus for aerial electric prospecting using the  
infinitely long cable method /Apparatura dlia aeroelektroro-  
razvedki metodom beskonечno dlinnogo kabelia, Otvet. red.  
K.B.Karendeyev, Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo ot-niya Ak  
SSSR, 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Karendeyev).  
(Electric prospecting—Equipment and supplies)  
(Aeronautics in geology)

GLOVATSKIY, G.G., inzh.; LEVCHENKO, D.G., inzh.; NIKOLAYEV, N.A., kand.  
tekhn.nauk, dozent

Device for analyzing overvoltages in windings. Izv.vys.ucheb.  
(MIRA 15:5)  
zav.; energ. 5 no.5:28-34 My '62.

l. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy  
elektricheskikh stantsiy, setey i sistem.  
(Electric machinery—Windings) (Electronic measurements)

MIZYUK, L.Ya.; GOL'DGEFTER, V.I.; LEVCHENKO, D.G.

Servo-type phase shifting devices for obtaining a given shift  
in a frequency band. Avtom. kont. i elek. izm. no.2:21-34  
'60. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Phase converters) (Electric controllers)

LEVCHENKO, D.G., NOSOV, V.M.

Measuring apparatus for two-frequency inductive electric prospecting.  
(MIRA 16:4)  
Geol.i geofiz. no.l:134-136 '63.

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirs'kogo otdeleniya AN SSSR  
Novosibirsk.  
(Electric prospecting)

LEVCHENKO, D.G.; KOTYUK, A.F.

Induction type transducers of limited size for measuring weak  
magnetic fields of audio frequency. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz.  
(MIRA 16:12)  
no.11:1684-1690 N '63.

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

LEVCHENKO, D.G.; KOTIUK, A.F.

Induction pickup of given dimensions for measuring weak  
audio-frequency magnetic fields. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz.  
no.2:247-253 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii AN SSSR.

L 56486-65 EWT(1)/EED-2/EWA(h) Pm-4/Peb  
ACCESSION NR: AP5017806

UR/0286/65/000/011/0040/0040  
621.374

18

B

AUTHOR: Mizyuk, L. Ya.; Gol'dgefter, V. I.; Levchenko, D. G.

TITLE: A phase shifter for a fixed 90° phase shift. Class 21, No. 171434

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 40

TOPIC TAGS: phase shifter, photoconductive cell, cathode follower

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a phase shifter for a fixed 90° phase shift. The device contains input and output decoupling cathode followers, an incandescent lamp, a photoconductive cell, and two converters. One of the converters is connected to the input cathode follower and to the input of the phase shifting network which contains capacitance, while the other converter is connected to the input of the output cathode follower and to the output of the phase shifting network. The unit is designed for automatically maintaining the phase shift in a wide frequency range. For this purpose it contains an additional incandescent lamp, three photoconductive cells connected between the capacitors of the phase shifting network and a common point, and a comparison circuit with a modulator and power

Card 1/2

L 56486-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017806

amplifier. The power amplifier is loaded simultaneously by both incandescent lamps, each of which is placed just before the corresponding pair of photoconductive cells. The input of the comparison circuit is connected to the output of the converters.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Dec58

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

gad  
card 2/2

\* YAKOVENKO, G.Z.; LEVCHENKO, D.I.; LEYKIN, Ye.R.

Production and testing of non-ionic KS-59 demulsifiers. Gidrokhim.  
i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.2:17-19 '62. (MIRA 16.1.)

21

ca

Waxes from primary peat tar. D. N. Levchenko. Za  
Terytoryia Ind. 1937, No. 1, 22-4. Waxes are freed  
from peat tar, freed from asphaltenes by treating with  
25-30% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. (1) by filter-pressing after preliminary  
crystallization of waxes at final temp. of 15° and 21°, and (2)  
by centrifuging the gasoline solution of tar waxes cryst. at  
0° or -5°. The refined waxes from peat tar have dis-  
0.940-0.960, m. 70-81°, acid no. RS-115, sapon. no. 92-  
137, I no. 8-12.5, and unsaponifiable residue 16.5-18.5%  
The yield of refined waxes is 4-8% of peat tar. A. A. P.

410-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

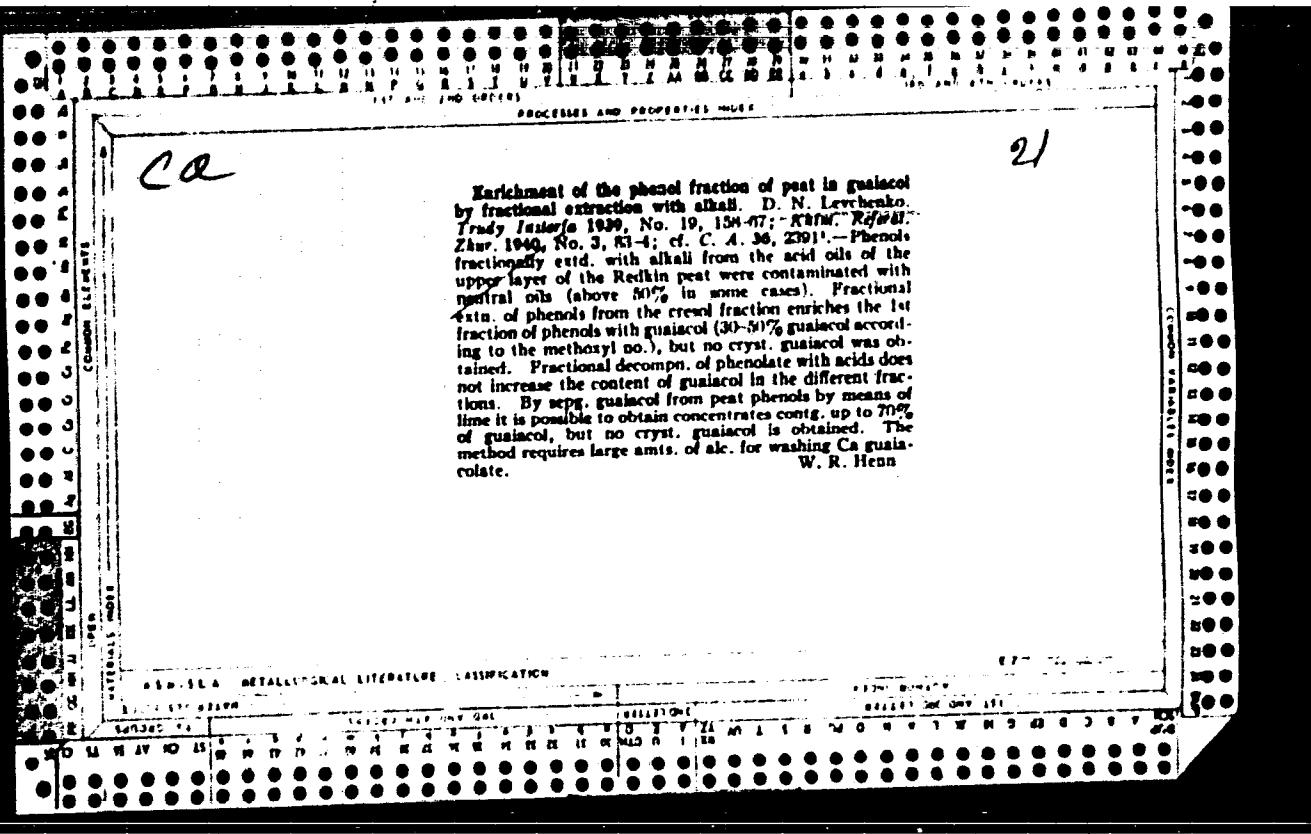
SEVCHENKO, D.N. PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES OF

**Emulsification of simple phenol esters to obtain polyhydric phenols of peat tar.** D. N. Levchenko, *Tekhn. i Promst. naftoprod.* 1939, No. 19, 141-151; *Khim. Referat. Zhurn.* 1940, No. 3, 41-42. In order to devise a better method for the separation of phenol esters from phenol fractions of tar, I carried out a series of experiments on the emulsification of simple phenol esters by HCl gas and by HCl of different concentrations at ordinary pressures and in the autoclave; also in the autoclave with 25% NH<sub>3</sub>. Emulsification of simple phenol esters with NH<sub>3</sub> and subsequent separation of polyhydric phenols can be of an industrial importance only for the narrow fractions of peat tar with a high content of simple esters.

W. R. Henn

21

ABD-1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION												GATT 1957-1958																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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*CA*

New ways of processing crude oil. N. A. Butkov and D. N. Levchenko. *Neftegaz. Khim.* 25, No. 4, 46-50 (1947). The group compn. of a residue (55%) from Devonian crude oil in the Tulinay field, as detd. by chromatographic adsorption, is: paraffins and naphthenes 30.41, aromatic compns. 18.92, resins 29.34, and asphalt and tar 19.40%. The paraffinic-naphthenic fraction on dewaxing

wielded 6.2%, based on the crude oil, of oil having a viscosity index of 100. In cracking the initial residue and each fraction separately at 300°, it was found that addition of a propane-propylene fraction of cracked gas substantially accelerates the cracking of aromatic constituents. Pure biphenyl or anthracene, which ordinarily do not crack at 300°, will undergo severe cracking at that temp in the vapor phase in mixt. with *n*-butylene, whereby hardly any C is formed. A fluid-type catalyst process for the conversion of Tulinay residue into high yields of gasoline and kerosene, with recycling of the residual gas to the reactor, is proposed. Bruno C. Metzner

A.I.D.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000929430003-1**

THE HISTORICAL JOURNAL

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929430003-1"

S/065/60/000/004/006/017  
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Levchenko, D.N., Khudyakova, A.D., Kalitayeva, A.L.  
Shkiyruk, Ye.A., Khokhlov, V.I. and Chugreyeva, A.S.

TITLE: Non-Ionogenic Surface-Active Substances -  
De-Emulsifying Agents for Petroleum Emulsions

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.4.  
pp.24-29

TEXT: Results of synthesis and testing of non-ionogenic surface-active substances (de-emulsifying agents) from fractions of alkylphenols, obtained as a by-product in the production of an antioxidant additive 2,6-ditertiarybutylparacresol (DBPK) are given. As a starting material for the synthesis monoalkylcresol fraction (126 to 142°C at 20 mm Hg) and residue from the production of DBPK and their mixtures and oxyethylene were taken. The experimental procedure is described in some detail. Specimens of alkyleneglycols obtained were tested on petroleum emulsions as de-emulsifying agents and surface tensions of their aqueous solutions of various concentrations were tested (Fig.1). By varying the duration of oxyethylation process products containing various numbers of oxyethylene groups were obtained. It was found

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E071/E435

Non-Ionogenic Surface-Active Substances - De-Emulsifying Agents  
for Petroleum Emulsions

that compounds containing less than 10 groups of oxyethylene were not completely soluble in water, while compounds containing larger proportions of these groups were well soluble. The surface tension of compounds containing from 14 to 32 groups varied little, particularly at low concentrations. With increasing number of groups up to 40 and above, the surface active properties of the compounds deteriorate. The best results were obtained with substances containing between 25 to 30 of oxyethylene groups. The latter type of compounds was named VNII NP-58. Its de-emulsifying activity was compared with other reagents used at present in the petroleum industry (table) and was found to be superior to that of other reagents. The consumption of this agent for the de-emulsification of Bashkirian crudes amounts to 0.005 - 0.01% and on thermochemical desalting of the Romashk crude - 0.03%. It is concluded that DBPK should be introduced into the industry. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP  
Card 2/2

BERNADYUK, Z.A.; LEVCHENKO, D.N.; PUSHKAREV, V.P.; CHIRIMAILOV, P.A.;  
KORZH, A.P.; ZHURAVLEV, K.A.; KOVALENKO, N.F.

Petroleum desalting in electro-desalting units in the presence  
of the OP-10 nonionogenic demulsifying compound. Khim.i.  
tekhn.topl.i massel 5 no.9:31-37 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Novo-Gor'kovskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod i Vsesoyuznyy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i polucheniyu  
iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.  
(Petroleum--Refining--Desalting)

LEVCHENKO, D.N.; KHUDYAKOVA, A.D.; GAVRILOVA, N.D.

Determination of nonionizing surface active substances in aqueous  
solutions. Zav. lab. 27 no. 4:408-409 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke  
nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.  
(Surface active agents)

FEYGIN, S.A.; BUCHINA, L.I.; LEVCHENKO, D.N.

Prospects for the use of new demulsifying agents. Khim.i tekhn.topl.  
(MIRA 15:1)  
i masel 6 no.12:27-33 D '61.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke  
nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.  
(Petroleum—Refining—Desalting)  
(Surface-active agents)

LEVCHENKO, D.N.; YERMILOV, A.S.; TEPLYKH, G.A.; VOLOBUYEV, N.K.

Use of ultrasound for deemulsifying stable petroleum emulsions.  
Prim. ul'traakust. issl. veshch. no.14:337-343 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications) (Emulsions)

L 32905-66 ENT(m)/I DJ/NE  
ACC NR: AR6023809

SOURCE CODE: UR/0001/66/000/001/012/1012

AUTHOR: Levchenko, D. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Analysis of the performance of apparatus for desalinization of oil in eastern refineries, prospects for intensifying the processes, and production and use of new demulsifiers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya (pt. 2), Abs. 1P108

REF SOURCE: Puti intonsifik. osnovn. protsessov nefteperorab. prom-sti. v svyazi s perspektivami yeye razvitiya, M., 1964, 18-32

TOPIC TAGS: petrochemistry, petroleum refining, lubricant demulsifier, chemical synthesis, condensation reaction/OP-10 lubricant demulsifier, OZhK lubricant demulsifier, 4411 lubricant demulsifier, 4422 lubricant demulsifier

ABSTRACT: The performance of app. for desalinization of oil in eastern refineries was analyzed. In most refineries desalinization was satisfactory due to the lack of an effective demulsifier and admission of poorly dehydrated oils from the fields. In an experimental run of an electro-desalinization apparatus, non-ionic demulsifiers (OP-10, OZhK, and imported disolvant, 4411, and 4422) were highly effective: at a consumption of 20-50 g./ton the residual salt content in the oil was 20-40 mg./l.

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L 32905-66

ACC NR: AR6023809

Results of long tests with the import demulsifiers 411 and 4422 synthesized in the laboratory and experimental-industrial lots of OZhK (product of hydroxyethylation of synthetic high molecular weight fatty acids > C<sub>20</sub>), as well as the demulsifier OS (Shebinskii hydroxyethylated alcs.) are given. The most effective, economical, and practical for commercial production was OZhK. In addition to the above demulsifiers, compounds of the plynuronik type (a surfactant obtained by condensation of propylene-glycol with propylene oxide, followed by hydroxyethylation) and tetraniik type (product of hydroxypropylation of ethylenediamine followed by hydroxyethylation) of different molecular weights, synthesized by the NIOP were also laboratory tested; they were quite effective. Results of an analysis of different import demulsifiers are given. Types of electrodehydrators for desalinization of oils are briefly examined. [JPS]

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 LGB

LEVCHENKO, D.N.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.V.; KHUDYAKOVA, A.D.

Use of block copolymers of propylene and ethylene oxides for  
the breaking of petroleum emulsions. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i  
(MIRA 17:7)  
masel 9 no.3:36-40 Mr'64

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po perera-  
botke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo shidkogo  
topliva.

NIKOLAYEVA, N.M.; LEVCHENKO, D.N.

Dependence of the demulsifying activity of surfactants on  
their structure. Khim. i tekhn. topil. i masel 9 no.9.26-29  
(MIRA 17:10)  
S '64.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke  
nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

CHASHEK, V.D.; MAKSHOVICH, G.M.; LEVCHIKO, D.F.

Concerning the preparation of petroleum in the field; a topic  
for discussion. Neft. khoz. 42 no.12:26-34 D '64  
(MIRA 18:2)

NIKOLAYEVA, N.M.; KERBIA, A.P.; LIVCHENKO, O.N.

Testing alkylene oxide block copolymers as demulsifiers in an  
electric desalter. Neftaper. i neftekhim. no.4.7-9 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke  
nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topilva.

L 5255615 ENP(m)/EFF(c)/EWA(d)/T Pr-4 NE/PM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5016742

UR/0286/65/000/010/0054/0054

AUTHORS: Levchenko, D. N.; Nikolayova, N. M.; Mizuch, K. G.; Gel'fer, Ts. M.

TITLE: A method for dehydrating and desalinating of petroleum. Class 21, No. 171065

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteni i tovarnykh znakov, no. 10, 1965, 54

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum, dehydration, desalination, surface active substance, ester

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for dehydrating and desalinating of petroleum by introducing nonionogenic surface active substances into the petroleum emulsion. To accelerate the process of dehydration and desalination, polypropylene glycol esters of polyethyleneglycol, or its derivatives, with a molecular weight of 2500-10 000 are used as the nonionogenic surface active substances.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, CC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 42-02-66 EXT(m)/T D.J/WC/GD  
ACI NR AT6013184

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/61/000/000/0337/0343

AUTHORS: Levchenko, D. N.; Yermilov, A. S.; Teplykh, G. A.; Volobuyev, N. K.

416  
43

BX

ORG: none

TITLE: Application of ultrasound in de-emulsification of stable oil emulsions

SOURCE: Moscow, Oblastnoy pedagogicheskiy institut. Primeneniye ul'traakustiki k issledovaniyu veshchestva, no. 14, 1961, 337-343

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, emulsion, ultrasonic equipment, ultrasonic petroleum purification, ultrasonic vibration emitter, barium titanate / OP-10 de-emulsifier, VNII NP-58 de-emulsifier, KS-59 de-emulsifier

ABSTRACT: De-emulsification by means of ultrasound was studied on stable, aged, oil-water emulsions from traps and storehouses of the Moscow refineries. Three ultrasound generators (3.2 and 0.6 kilowatt capacities) and vibrators (magnetostriictive, barium titanate, flat, and focusing) were employed in the study. The degree of de-emulsification was determined as a function of the height of the sonicated emulsion layer, sonication time, and ultrasound field intensity. It was established that the investigated emulsions can be destroyed when treated with ultrasound with a frequency of 20—750 kHz. The de-emulsification degree increases with increased ultrasound field intensity and time of treatment, and decreases with increased emulsion layer. The sound frequency is inversely proportional to the optimal thickness

Card 1/2

L 42209-66

ACC NR: AT6013184

of the destroyed emulsion. The most promising vibrators are barium titanate pipes and hydrodynamic vibrators used in conjunction with de-emulsifiers OP-10, VNII NP-58, and KS-59.// Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 07, 20, 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Apr61

Card 2/2 af

LEVCHENKO, D.V.

BOGUSLAVSKIY, I.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BOCHAROV, Yu. G.,  
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEMTOV, O.I., mladshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik; ZHIVAGO, V.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;  
KHITSUN, V.N., inzh.; BUBLIK, V.I., inzh.; LEVCHENKO, D.V., otv. red.;  
AVRUTSKAYA, R.F., red. izd-va.; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.;  
EVENSON, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Consolidated time norms for machining standard parts: unit and  
small-scale production] Ukrupnennye normy vremeni na tokarnuiu  
obrabotku tipovykh detalei; individual'noe i melkoseriinoe  
proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi  
tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 445 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii  
proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii.  
(Turning--Production standards)  
(Time study)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, Isaak Yakovlevich; BOCHAROV, Yuriy Grigor'yevich; LEVCHENKO, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich; PONOMAROV, Moisey Yevseyevich; MERKOV, S.M., red.; AVHUTSKAYA, R.F., red.izd-va; ISLEN'T'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Establishing norms and the work organization for the repair of metallurgical furnaces] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie i organizatsiya truda na remontakh metallurgicheskikh pechей. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 316 p.  
(MIRA 13:10)

(Metallurgical furnaces--Maintenance and repair)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, I.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BOCHAROV, Yu.G.,  
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEFTEV, O.I., mladshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik; BUBLIK, V.I., inzh.; GOLOVANOVA, I.N., inzh.;  
KHITSUM, V.N., inzh.; SHMIDENKO V.I., inzh.; SHMIDRIK, S.S.,  
inzh.; LEVCHENKO, D.V., otv.red.; CHETYRKIN, M.I., red.;  
PINIGIN, I.I., red.izd-va; ISLET'YNA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Enlarged machining and time norms for planing and slotting;  
piece and small lot production] Ukrupnennye normy i normativy  
vremeni na strogal'nye i dolbeshnye raboty; individual'noe i  
melkoseriinoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo  
lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 408 p.  
(MIRA 14:12)

I. Kharkov. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
organizatsii proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii.  
(Metal cutting)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, I.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; BOCHAROV, Yu.G., mlad.  
nauchnyy sotr.; YENTOV, O.I., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; BUBLIK,  
V.I., inzh.; GOLOVANOVA, I.N., inzh.; KHITSUN, V.L., inzh.;  
SEMEHENKO, V.I., inzh.; SHMEDRIK, S.S., inzh.; LEVCHENKO, D.V.,  
otv. red.; BURSHTEYN, A.I., red. izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G.,  
tekhn. red.

[Consolidated norms and time norms for boring work; piece and  
small lot production] Ukrupnennye normy i normativy vremeni na  
rastochnye raboty; individual'noe i melkoseriinoe proizvodstvo.  
Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 407 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kharkov. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut or-  
ganizatsii proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii.  
(Drilling and boring—Production standards)

LEVCHENKO, E., inzh., elektronika

Cause of the failure of the ignition system of a "Baltiysk" 700-125  
Kor, first 24 no. 14 S 162.

1. Teplokhod "Baltiysk" Baltiyskogo parokhoistva,

PAVLYUCHENKOV, A.; LEVCHENKO, E., elektrumekhanik

Vniches are performing better. Mar. 25 no.11:26-27 N 163.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gruppovyy elektrumekhanik Baltiyskogo perekhodistva (for  
Pavlyuchenkov). 2. Teplokhod "Vladislavskiy" (for Levchenko).

POPOV, Yu.I.; SLIZKIY, P.I.; YELINSON, I.M.; LEVCHENKO, F.A.;  
KALASHNIKOV, Yu.T.; KISELEV, N.N., redaktor; LEONT'EV, V.I., inzhener,  
redaktor; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Model ESh 4/40 walking excavator] Shagaiushchii ekskavator  
ESh 4/40. Pod red. N.N.Kiseleva. Kiev, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo  
mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry Ukrainskoe otd-nie, 1955. 152 p.  
(Excavating machinery) (MLRA 8:10)

AL'TSHULER, V.Ye., prof.; LEVCHENKO, P.F., aspirant

Method for housing cattle which can be applied to the entire zone.  
Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no. 10:28-32 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Tadzhikskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Tajikistan--Cattle)

LEVCHENKO, G.

Ship anchorage under stormy weather conditions. Mor.flot 21  
no,2:22-23 F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Starshiy shturman SRT-1038 "Aleysk" Upravleniya aktivonogo  
morskogo rybolovstva, g. Nakhodka.  
(Anchorage)

1. VENDEKER, S.; LEVCHENKO, G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Chernitse-Pelokan'te Region - Chalk
7. Report on the prospecting for chalk deposits in the Chernitse-Pelokan'ts region of the Vil'nius District of the Lithuanian S. S. R. for 1944,  
[Abstract] Izv. Glav. upr. geol. fon., No. 2, 1947.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March, 1953. Unclassified.

LEVCHENKO, G.A.

Some problems of the control of agricultural traumatism. Sov.  
zdrav. Kir. no.4/5:99-103 Jl-0'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny  
Kirgizskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. A.A. Aydaraliyev)  
i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Alamedinskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy  
(glavnnyy vrach - N.S. Sologub).

RASPOPOV, I.V.; LUKASHOV, G.G.; PLISKANOVSKIY, S.T.; ARTYUKHOV, B.N.; TARASOV, D.A.; ARIKHBAYEV, V.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: ZENYUKOV, V.P.; NEMTSOV, N.S.; GODLEVSKIY, A.I.; LEVCHENKO, G.P.; DEGTYAREVA, Z.I.; GORLACH, A.A.; YAKUSHECHKIN, Ye.I.

Intensifying the sintering process by air preheating and by improving the performance of exhaust fans. Stal' 23 no.8: 679-682 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i metallurgicheskiy zavod "Azovstal'."

(Sintering)

LEVCHENKO, G.I., admiral, otvetstvennyy red.; DEMIN, L.A., dots., kand. geogr.  
nauk, inzh.-kontr-admiral, glavnnyy red.; FRUMKIN, N.S., polkovnik,  
zamestitel' otvetstvennogo red.; ABAN'KIN, P.S., admiral, red.;  
ALAFUZOV, V.A., prof., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, admiral, red.;  
ANAN'ICH, V.Y., kontr admiral zapasa, red.; ACHKASOV, V.I., kand.  
istor. nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; BARANOV, A.N., red.; BELLJ, V.A.,  
prof., kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; BESKROVNYY, L.G.,  
prof., doktor istor. nauk, polkovnik zapasa, red.; BOLTIN, Ye.A.,  
kand. voen. nauk, general-major, red.; VERSHININ, D.A., kapitan 1  
ranga, red.; VITVER, I.A., prof., doktor geogr. nauk, red.;  
GML'FOND, G.M., dots., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga,  
red., GLINKOV, Ye.G., inzh.-kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.;  
YELISHEV, I.D., vitse-admiral, red.; ZOZULYA, I.V., admiral, red.;  
ISAKOV, I.S., prof., Admiral Flota Sovetskogo Soyuza, red.;  
KAVRAYSKIY, V.V. [deceased], prof., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, inzh.-  
kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; KALMSNIK, S.V., red.; KOZLOV, I.A.,  
dots. kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; KOMAROV,  
A.V., vitse-admiral, red.; KUDRYAVTSEV, M.K., general leytenant  
tekhnicheskikh voysk, red.; LYUSHKOVSKIY, M.V., dots., kand. istor.  
nauk, polkovnik, red.; MAKSIMOV, S.N., dots., kand. voenno-morskikh  
nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; OKUN', S.B., prof., doktor istor. nauk,  
red.; ORLOV, B.P., prof., doktor geogr. nauk, red.; PAVLOVICH, N.B.,  
prof., kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; PANTELEYEV, Yu.A., admiral,  
red.; PITERSKIY, N.A., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral,  
red.; PLATONOV, S.P., general-leytenant, red.; POZNYAK, V.G., dots.,  
general leytenant, red.; SALISHCHEV, K.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,

(Continued on next card)

LEVCHENKO, G.I.--(continued) Card 2.

red.; SIDOROV, A.L., prof., doktor istor. nauk., red.; SKORODUMOV, L.A., kontr-admiral, red.; SNEZHINSKIY, V.A., prof., doktor voenno-morskikh nauk, inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, red.; SOLOV'YEV, I.H., dots., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; STALBO, K.A., kontr-admiral, red.; STEPANOV, O.A. [deceased], dots., vitse-admiral, red.; TOMASHEWICH, A.V., prof., doktor voenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; TRIBUTS, V.F., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, admiral, red.; CHERNYSHOV, F.I., kontr-admiral, red.; SHVABIN, Ie.Ye., prof. doktor voenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral, red.; CHURBAKOV, A.I., tekhn. red.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.P., tekhn. red.; VIZIROVA, G.N., tekhn. red.; GOROKHOV, V.I., tekhn. red.; GRIN'KO, A.M., tekhn. red.; KUBLIKOVA, M.M., tekhn. red.; MALINKO, V.I., tekhn. red.; SVIDERSKAYA, O.V., tekhn. red.; CHERNOGOROVA, L.P., tekhn. red.; GUREVICH, I.V., tekhn. red.; BUKHANOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.N., tekhn. red.; RADOVIL'SKAYA, E.O., tekhn. red.; TIKHOMIROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.; BELOCHKIN, P.D., tekhn. red.; LOJKO, V.I., tekhn. red.; ROMANYUK, I.G., tekhn. red.; YAROSHEWICH, K.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Sea atlas] Morskoi atlas. Otv. red. G.I. Levchenko. Glav. red. L.A. Demin. [Moskva] Izd. Glav. shtaba Voenno-morskogo flota. Vol.3. [Military and historical. Pt.1. Pages 1-45] Voenno-istoricheskii. Zamestitel' otv. red. po III tomu N.S. Frumkin. Pt.1. Listy 1-45. 1958. \_\_\_\_ [Military and historical maps, pages 46-52]  
(Continued on next card)

LIVCHENKO, O.I.----(continued) Card 3.

Voenno-istoricheskie karty, listy 46-52. 1957.

(NIRA 11:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo oborony. 2. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya geodezii i kartografii Ministerstva vnutrennikh del SSSR (for Baranov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kalesnik). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for Orlov).

(Ocean--Maps)

SURMELI, D.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAR, Ch.D., inzh.; LEVCHENKO, G.I., inzh.;  
KRYLOV, I.F., inzh.; LESNYKH, M.V., inzh.

"Poroizol" is a material for packing joints. Stroi. mat. 7 no.9:  
31-32 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Rubber, Synthetic)

BUT, A.I., inzh.; SUKHOVA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVCHENKO, G.I., inzh.  
[deceased]

Method of electric dehydration of roofing paper. Stroi. mat.  
8 no.5:20-21 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Roofing)

LEVCHENKO, G.M.

Approximate calculation of torsional vibrations of a system  
with pendulum-type vibration dampers. Vest. mashinostr. 45  
no.7:27-29 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:10)

BERG, S.L., polkovnik; VOROB'YEV, V.I., kapitan pervogo ranga; GIL'BO,  
G.M., kapitan pervogo ranga; ANANCHENKO, A.A.; BALAKSHINA, M.M.;  
BANNIKOV, B.S., kapitan vtorogo ranga; BAKHTINA, G.F.; BERENSETHA,  
N.V.; BUTYRINA, N.Ya.; VOROB'YEV, V.I., kapitan pervogo ranga;  
GAAS, I.P.; GINBYSH, N.S.; GLADIN, D.F., polkovnik; GOLOVANOVA, L.G.,  
kand. ist. nauk; GOLUBEVA, Z.D., kand. filol. nauk; GONCHAROVA, A.I.;  
ZANADVOROVA, R.N.; IVANOVA, N.G.; KARAMZIN, G.B.; KOVAL'CHUK, A.S.;  
KRONIDOVA, V.A.; LITOVA, Ye.I.; MOLCHANNOVA, T.I.; OKUN', L.S.;  
POCHEBUT, A.N.; RAYTSES, V.I.; SAVINOVA, G.N.; SENICHKINA, T.I.;  
SKRYNNIKOV, R.G., kand. ist. nauk; FURAYEVA, I.I.; CHIZHOVA, N.N.;  
YASINSKAYA, L.F.; GLADIN, D.F., polkovnik; LABETSKIY, Ye.F., pod-  
polkovnik; LEBEDEV, S.M., kapitan pervogo ranga; ORDYNISKIY, N.I.,  
kapitan pervogo ranga; NADVODSKIY, V.Ye., podpolkovnik; DEMIN, L.A.,  
inzh.-kontr-admiral, glav. red.; FRUMKIN, N.S., polkovnik, zam. otv.  
red.; LEVCHENKO, G.I., admiral, red.; BAKHTINA, G.F., tekhn. red.

[Naval atlas] Morskoi atlas. n.p. Izd. Glavnogo Shtaba Voenno-  
Morskogo Flota. Vol.3. [Naval history] Voenno-istoricheskii.  
Pt.1. [Text for the maps] Opisaniiia k kartam. 1959. xxii, 1942 p.  
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo oborony.  
(Naval history)

LEVCHENKO, O.P.

Legal possibilities for collective farmers to control their  
managerial personnel. Uch.zap.LGU no.274:125-139 '59.  
(MIRA 13:5)  
(Collective farms--Officials and employees)

CA  
LEVCHENKO, G.T.

Compressibility of gas mixtures. II. - I. / data for  
binary and ternary mixtures of methane, nitrogen and  
hydrogen. I. R. Krichenskii and G. I. Levchenko

Izdat. Fiz.-Khim. L. R. S. S. R., 1941, v. 1, p. 1  
34. Comp. Compressibilities of 3 binary and 3 ternary  
mixtures of CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> were determined at 0°, 30°, 100°, 150°  
and 200°, and at 100-500 atm. at intervals of 100 atm.  
The data are satisfactorily described by the equation of  
state proposed by Krichenskii and Kasarnovskii. (G. I.  
33. 61042). B. C. P. A.

APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

L EVCHENKO, G.

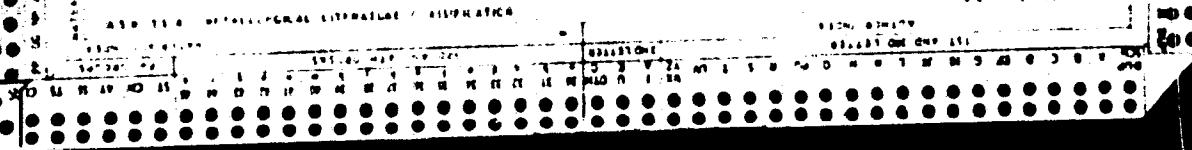
1345. COMPRESSIBILITY OF METHANE AND METHANE-AMMONIA MIXTURES AT HIGH TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES. Kazarnovskii, I. S. and Leychenko, G. I. (J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 1944, 18, 380-2; U.O.P. Res. Lab. Abstr. 13 Feb. 1946, 21, 28) The compressibility of methane under pressures of 86.6 to 1400 atm. was determined at 250 and 300° C. The data at 200° C. agree well with those observed at low pressures by Kvalnes and Gaddy, while some discrepancies were observed at 250 and 300° C. For determination of the compressibility of methane-ammonia mixtures the method of Michels was used. The binary mixtures contained respectively 32.84, 39.58, 53.85 and 55.72 per cent ammonia. The pressures used ranged from 82 to 1675 atm. and the temperatures from 150 to 300° C. The isometric graphs of the binary mixtures are straight lines within a wide interval of temperatures and pressures, which allows reliable extrapolation of these data to higher temperatures. The data obtained are quite satisfactorily represented by the equation of state for binary gaseous mixtures derived by Krichevskii and Kazarnovskii.

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METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

(1) LEVCHENKO, G. I.

2

Thermodynamic properties of compressed CH<sub>4</sub>. - G. I.  
Levchenko, *J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 18, 1371 (1944). - Literature data are used to calc. fugacity, heat  
capacities, heat content, entropy, free energy and internal  
energy of CH<sub>4</sub>, between -70 and 200° and between 10 and  
1000 atm. J. E. Bikerman



LEVCHENKO, G. T.

KRICHEVSKIYI, I. R., KAZARNOVSKIYI, YA. S., and  
LEVCHENKO, G. T. (Nitrogen Inst. Moscow)  
J. Phys. Chem. (USSR) 19, 314-22 (1945)  
Thermodynamic properties of compressed nitrogen-  
hydrogen mixtures.

LEVCHENKO, G. T., (Senior Eng. of GIAP) Cand. Chem. Sci.

Dissertation: "Compressibility of Gas Mixtures." Sci Res Order of the  
Labor Red Banner Physicochemical Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov, 20 Jan 47.

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, Jan, 1947 (Project #17836)

LEVCHENKO, G. T. and BOISHAKOV, T. Ye.

"Surface Tension at the Boundary Liquid-Gas at High Pressures," Tr. Gos. n. -i.  
i proyektn. im-ta azot, prom-sti, No 1, 1952 (1953), pp 30-42

Method and equipment used are described. The surface tension of water, methane,  
benzene, lubricants, liquid ammonium, and other liquids was measured in pressure of  
various gases at pressures from 1 to 300 atm. (RZhFiz, No 7, 1955) SO: Sum.No. 713, 9  
Nov 55

LEVCHENKO, G.T., kand.khim.nauk; BOL'SHAKOV, P.Ye.

Applying Antonov's rule to the system liquid - gas under high  
pressure. Part 5. Trudy GIAP no.7:38-41 '57. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Surface tension) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

LEVCHENKO, G.T., kand. khim. nauk

Modified law of corresponding states. Trudy GIAP no.8:38-57 '57.  
(MIRA 12:9)

(Equation of state)

KONTOROVICH, L.M.; SOLOV'YEVA, I.G.; LEVCHENKO, G.T., kand.khim. nauk

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(Ammonium salts) (Formaldehyde)

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(Salts) (Infrared rays)

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